

### CLAIMS

1        1.        (currently amended) An actuator, comprising:  
2                a first electret layer having an electrical charge, said first electret layer embedded in a  
3        light guidance substrate;  
4                a first conductive layer residing on said ~~first electret layer~~ light guidance substrate;  
5                a moveable second electret layer, ~~wherein said second electret layer is embedded in a~~  
6        deformable dielectric layer in a spaced apart relation to said first conductive layer in a  
7        quiescent state;  
8                a second conductive layer disposed on said deformable dielectric layer in a spaced  
9        apart relation to said second electret layer in said quiescent state; and  
10               a voltage source configured to selectively apply a voltage between said first and said  
11        second conductive layers layer.

1        2.        (currently amended) The actuator as recited in claim 1, wherein said voltage applied  
2        between said first and said second conductive layer results in propelling said second electret  
3        layer to one of said first and said second conductive layers,

1        3.        (original) The actuator as recited in claim 1, wherein said second electret layer has an  
2        electric charge of a same polarity as said electric charge of said first electret layer, wherein  
3        said second electret layer is operable for propelling toward said first electret layer in response  
4        to said voltage source applying a charge having an opposite polarity of said polarity of said  
5        charge of said first electret layer to said first conductive layer.

1        4.        (original) The actuator as recited in claim 1, wherein said second electret layer has an  
2        electric charge of a same polarity as said electric charge of said first electret layer, wherein  
3        said second electret layer is operable for propelling toward said second conductive layer in  
4        response to said voltage source applying a charge having an opposite polarity of said polarity  
5        of said charge of said first electret layer to said second conductive layer.

1 5. (original) The actuator as recited in claim 1, wherein upon equalizing a potential  
2 difference between said first and said second conductive layers said second electret returns to  
3 its quiescent state.

1 6. (original) The actuator as recited in claim 1, wherein said first and said second  
2 electret layers comprise mono-charged electrets.

1 7. (original) The actuator as recited in claim 1, wherein said first and said second  
2 electret layers comprise polarized electrets.

1 8. (original) The actuator as recited in claim 1, wherein said first electret layer  
2 comprises polarized electrets.

1 9. (original) The actuator as recited in claim 1, wherein said second electret layer  
2 comprises polarized electrets.

1 10. (currently amended) The actuator as recited in claim 1, wherein said second electret  
2 layer and said deformable dielectric layer undergo ~~undergoes~~ deformation as a result of said  
3 voltage source selectively applying said voltage between said first and said second  
4 conductive layers.

1 11. (currently amended) The actuator as recited in claim 10, wherein said second electret  
2 layer and said deformable dielectric layer are ~~is~~ restored to an undeformed state upon  
3 equalizing a potential difference between said first and said second conductive layers.

1 12. (currently amended) ~~The actuator as recited in claim 1;~~ An actuator, comprising:  
2 a first electret layer having an electrical charge;  
3 a first conductive layer residing on said first electret layer;  
4 a moveable second electret layer, wherein said second electret layer is in a spaced  
5 apart relation to said first conductive layer in a quiescent state;  
6 a second conductive layer in a spaced apart relation to said second electret layer in  
7 said quiescent state; and

8           a voltage source configured to selectively apply a voltage between said first and said  
9           second conductive layers, wherein frustration of total internal reflection of light occurs by  
10           means of said second electret layer.

1           13.     (original) The actuator as recited in claim 12, wherein a low refractive index gap  
2           between dielectric materials associated with said first and said second electret layers  
3           alternates between distances larger and smaller than one wavelength of light as a function of  
4           a potential difference selectively applied between said first and said second conductive layers  
5           thereby providing means to frustrate said total internal reflection of light and allow light to  
6           leap said gap into said second electret layer.

1           14.     (currently amended) The actuator, comprising:  
2           a first electret layer having an electric charge;  
3           a first conductive layer;  
4           a moveable second electret layer, wherein said moveable second electret layer is in a  
5           spaced apart relation to said first conductive layer in a quiescent state, wherein said first  
6           conductive layer is positioned between said first electret layer and said moveable second  
7           electret layer;  
8           a second conductive layer in a spaced apart relation to said electret layer in said  
9           quiescent state, said moveable second electret layer positioned between said first conductive  
10           layer and said second conductive layer; and  
11           a voltage source configured to selectively apply a voltage between said first and said  
12           second conductive layers layer.

1           15.     (currently amended) The actuator as recited in claim 14, wherein said voltage applied  
2           between said first and said second conductive layers results in propelling said moveable  
3           second electret layer to one of said first and said second conductive layers

1           16.     (currently amended) The actuator as recited in claim 14, wherein said moveable  
2           second electret layer is operable for propelling toward said first conductive layer in response  
3           to said voltage source applying a charge having an opposite polarity of a polarity of a charge  
4           of said moveable second electret layer to said first conductive layer.

1 17. (currently amended) The actuator as recited in claim 14, wherein said moveable  
2 second electret layer is operable for propelling toward said second conductive layer in  
3 response to said voltage source applying a charge having an opposite polarity of a polarity of  
4 a charge of said moveable second electret layer to said second conductive layer.

1 18. (currently amended) The actuator as recited in claim 14, wherein upon equalizing a  
2 potential difference between said first and said second conductive layers said moveable  
3 second electret layer returns to its quiescent state.

1 19. (currently amended) The actuator as recited in claim 14, wherein said moveable  
2 second electret layer comprises mono-charged electrets.

1 20. (currently amended) The actuator as recited in claim 14, wherein said moveable  
2 second electret layer undergoes deformation as a result of said voltage source selectively  
3 applying said voltage between said first and said second conductive layers.

1 21. (currently amended) The actuator as recited in claim 20, wherein said moveable  
2 second electret layer is restored to an undeformed state upon equalizing a potential difference  
3 between said first and said second conductive layers.

1 22. (currently amended) The actuator as recited in claim 14, wherein frustration of total  
2 internal reflection of light occurs by means of said moveable second electret layer.

1 23. (currently amended) The actuator as recited in claim 22, wherein a low refractive  
2 index gap between dielectric materials associated with said first conductive layer and said  
3 moveable second electret layer alternates between distances larger and smaller than one  
4 wavelength of light as a function of a potential difference selectively applied between said  
5 first and said second conductive layers thereby providing means to frustrate said total internal  
6 reflection of light and allow light to leap said gap into said moveable second electret layer.